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NUMBER 2063.] PHILADELPHIA: WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 1, 1799. [VOLUME XV.

☞ The price of this Gazette is Eight Dollars per annum to Subscribers residing in the city of Philadelphia. All others pay one Dollar additional, for enclosing and directing; and unless some person in this city will become answerable for the subscription, it must be paid Six Months in Advance.

FOR LONDON,

THE SHIP

WOODDROP SIMS

John B. Hodgson, Commander

Will sail with all expedition, the greater part of her cargo being ready to go on board; and will return an early fall ship. For freight or passage apply on board said ship, lying at the subscriber's wharf, or to

JOSEPH SIMS,
No. 155, South Water-street.

april 24 d2w

For Sale,

The Ship NEPTUNE,

now laying at Walnut street wharf, with her tackle and apparel as she came from sea; her burthen is 233 tons. For terms, apply to

JOSEPH ANTHONY & Co.

The consignees of goods on board the above vessel, are requested to take out their Permits so soon as possible, as the ship will begin discharging to-morrow morning.

april 12. *dtf*

FOR SALE,

THE SHIP

CONNECTICUT,

Capt. HAYLANDER,

Just arrived from London, About 2 years old, sheathed and coppered about 18 months ago, after having made one voyage measures 359 tons, supposed will carry 5000 barrels flour, mounted with 16 long double 6-pounders and two 18 pound carronades, with ammunition and small arms complete, is in every respect fitted for a voyage to Indian, will require nothing but an additional supply of provisions. It is expected she will be discharged and ready for delivery in all next week; a liberal credit will be given, for terms, apply to

PETER BLIGHT.

april 22, d10t

For Sale,

A NEW VESSEL,

launched in August, or September last, 48 feet keel, 19 feet beam, and 8 feet hold, consequently about 91 tons, strongly built of white oak, and now lying at Sinnepuxent, in the state of Maryland. For further particulars, enquire of

WILLIAM WINDER,
At the Navy Office, Walnut street.

april 10, 1799 3aw tf

SHIP BROKER'S OFFICE,

And Commission Store,

No. 119, SOUTH FRONT STREET,
Next door to the Custom House.

THE Subscriber, encouraged by the advice of his friends, offers his service to the public as a Ship and Insurance Broker.——He proposes to buy and sell vessels and every thing relating thereto—assist masters of vessels and others in entering and clearing at the Custom-House, procuring and shipping freight, settling Insurance and all other mercantile accounts, and have on hand the necessary Blanks and Stamps.

Papers in foreign languages translated, and information given in general mercantile matters. —From a knowledge gained by long experience of every branch of business he hopes to be useful to those who please to favor him with their commands. *SAMUEL EMERY.*

november 10 2aw

JACOB PERKINS,

HAVING invented an effectual check for detecting counterfeit Bank Paper, which has received the sanction of one Bank, and the approbation of the undersigned eminent artists, and having obtained a patent, securing to him, and to his assigns, the exclusive right of the invention, hereby offers to his fellow citizens the privilege of using it upon terms, to be agreed on between him and any person disposed to avail themselves of a guard against counterfeits.

THE undersigned having examined Jacob Perkin's new invented method to detect counterfeit Bank paper, do approve of the plan, it being impossible to engrave or sink two plates perfectly alike, without the original die or hub, the counterfeiter would find it impossible to make an impression which would perfectly gage with the check from the original die.

ROB'T SCOT, Engraver & Die sinker
JAMES SMITHER, Engraver.
JAMES AKIN, Engraver.

The terms may be known by applying to No. 11, South 3d street.

March 23. 2awtf

NOTICE

To the Creditors of William Richards, Deceased.

THE real estate of William Richards having been recently sold, the creditors of said estate are requested to furnish their accounts immediately, as a dividend will be struck on the first day of May next and paid at any time afterwards, on application to

WILLIAM BELL.

Philadelphia, 25th Feb. 1799. m.th.t1May

Notice.

A CERTIFICATE of one share of Bank of United States, Book standing in the name of DUCAS DE VALTON, having been lost or mislaid, application is made at the said Bank for renewal of the same; all persons concerned are desired to take notice.

Abraham Van Beuren.

march 20. d3m

Mahogany.

THE subscriber, intending to leave off, the Mahogany and Lumber Business, offers for sale at his yard, the corner of Queen and Water streets, Southwark, all his stock on hand, consisting of a great variety of

St. Domingo and Bay Mahogany Boards, Plank and Scantling,

All well seasoned and fit for immediate use.

Also a few thousand feet seasoned half inch and inch White Pine Boards, and a small quantity of two feet cedar shingles.

All that shall remain untold, will be disposed of at public sale, at 10 o'clock on Thursday the 28th instant. The terms of payment will be cash for purchases under 100 dollars, from 100 to 500 dollars at 60 days, and all above 500 dollars at 60 and 120 days, for approved indorsed notes, with the discount. The sale to be continued until the whole is disposed of.

JOHN M'CULLOH.

N. B. The subscriber will sell or let the above yard, wharf and dwelling house, which he now occupies.

march 4 eot 28May

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the Subscriber, on Tuesday the second of this inst. April, living in Kent county, Maryland, near Chester Town, the following described Negroes, viz. William, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, a yellowish complexioned fellow, about thirty years of age, formerly the property of doctor William Matthews, he has been very much given to running away, and has been so often described in the public papers within this twelve months that any further description of him seems needless.—Jacob, about 6 feet high, and about 32 years of age, of a common Negroe complection, down look, his little finger of his left hand stands straight, occasioned by the cut of a sickle. Patt, the wife of said Jacob, about 27 years of age, a small light made woman of a yellowish complection, with thick lips for an American of her stature, she is a very good needle woman, and spins on either small or great wheel, and is very handy in any common house work.—Two children of the said Jacob's and Patt's, the one a male child about four years old, the other a female child about two years old. The above described Negroes took with them, besides their own wearing apparel, three coats, two of which were linsey cloth of a light grey color, both new; one of the two was a great deal too large for either of the said fellows; the other coat of brown cloth, half worn; three under jackets, one a velvet, another a drab, the other a light colored linsey cloth do, one new pair of Calf skin shoes, lined with linnen and bound with leather, one pair of boots remarkably large in the legs, several pairs of stockings and a silver watch, all stolen: their own wearing apparel as follows—William had on a light-horse regimental coat worked with silver twist, (which coat he had when he was brought home to me the first of February last, a round sailor jacket (blue,) thickset breeches, patched with corduroy in the stride, with other necessary clothing. Jacob, two linsey cloth coatees, lead colored, one new the other half worn, blue linsey cloth jacket, half worn, two pairs of linsey cloth trowsers, of a lead colour, the one new the other half worn, tolerable good shoes and stockings. Patt has every day cloathing, and her children wore home-made linen and linsey, her other cloathing not so well known; it is uncertain which course they may take, as William is such an experienced coaster.

Any person or persons apprehending said negroes or sounding them, so that their master may get them again, shall be entitled to the above reward, or in proportion for either of them, that is to say, 40 dollars for each of the fellows, and twenty dollars for the wench and children, and if brought home, all reasonable charges paid by

BENSON GEARS.

N. B.—All masters of vessels and others, are forbid harboring them at their peril. B. G.

april 8, 1799 d3w

TO BE LET,

Two Good Counting Houses

On the south side of Walnut-street Wharf.

Enquire of

JAMES YARD.

april 18. eod4w

All Persons

Indebted to the Estate of HENRY HILL, deceased are requested to make payment to the subscriber and those having any demands on the same to produce their accounts for settlement.

GIDEON H. WELLS,
Agent to the Ex:
no. 135, Market street

Philadelphia dec. 4, 1798 eotf

Notice.

THE subscribers being appointed by the court of common pleas of the city and county, guardians to the person and estate of JONATHAN BEERE, now confined in a state of lunacy in the Pennsylvania Hospital—All persons holding his effects or indebted to him will pay or return the same immediately; and those having demands will present them duly authenticated, to

Mary Beere,
Thomas Hurly,
no. 16, Carter's alley.

Philadelphia, april 4 ¶1aw6w

FOR SALE,

To be EXCHANGED for property within thirty miles of the city, or to let on ground-rent forever

Several valuable building Lots,

In Philadelphia,

Enquire of William M. Biddle, ne. 147, Chesnut-street.

nov. 22 §

REMOVAL.

ROBERT COE & SON,

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

Brush Manufactory and Ironmongery Store, to No. 175, Market Street, nearly opposite the Conestogoe Waggon, where they have for sale as usual, home manufactured and imported Brushes of almost every description, together with a general assortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Saddlery, and Brass wares, to which they expect by the spring vessels, an ample addition.

4th mo. 10. eodtf

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

Philadelphia, April 6, 1799.

For sale at public auction,

AT the Custom House, on Tuesday the 7th May, 1799, the following Merchandize, which remain in the Custom House Stores more than nine months unclaimed by the owners or consignees thereof.

RS	No. 26	one trunk containing linen, muslin and dimity
FIW	2	one case containing plush
C&Co. P	1	one box containing tapes
PD		one box music books one box sewing needles four chests of Chinese curiosities, two large paintings
Mrs. Boulton,		one box indigo
IM		one box containing shoes and cotton
Joshua Gilpin		one box garden seeds
I◇T		one box containing cotton stockings, shirts, pocket handkerchiefs & shoes. three boxes containing six hundred and sixty one numbers of Winterbotham's general description of America
X		one box soap
9/12		four hhds. beans
W		one bag coffee
M		two barrels walnuts one barrel peminto one box sugar
P&C	128	eight cases guns
PD	1	one cases containing a forte piano one box artificial flowers.

april 8 dt7M

Landing,

From brig ENTERPRISE, at Jackson & Morris's Wharf,

80 Hhds prime Jamaica Sugars } *entitled to*
40 do. Rum } *drawback*

AND FOR SALE

Wharton & Lewis,

No. 115, south Front street.

Who have also for sale,

Madeira wine in pipes and half pipes
New-England Rum
Ground Ginger, &c. &c.

april 27 §

Now Landing from the ship Delaware, from Canton and for sale by the Subscribers.

Hyson,
Hyson Skin,
Young Hyson, } TEAS.
Souchong,
Canton and Garden Fans,
Nankeens,
China Ware, assorted.
Umbrellas 13 to 30 inches,
Silk Handkerchiefs,
Hair Ribbons and Sewing Silks.

They have also remaining on Hand

Black Persians, Choppa and Pullicat Romalls,
And a general assortment of Dry Goods as usual.

Thomas & Joshua Fisher.

4th mo 26 §

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

300 pieces 1st and 2d quality Russia Duck
100 pieces Ravens Duck (superior)
Boston Beef in Barrels,
A few bales Bengal } COSSAS HUMHUMS.
1100 bushels St. Martins Salt.

april 11 §

TO LET.

THE large House in Southwark, lately occupied by Mr. Henry Mitchell; apply to

Isaac Wharton.

Jan. 11 §

JUST LANDING,

From on board the ship WOODDROP SIMS' *JOHN B. HODGSON, commander,* from CANTON,—and for sale by

JOSEPH SIMS,
No. 155, South Water-street,

Bohea Teas, in whole, half, and qr. chests,
Hyson, Hyson Gomee, Young Hyson and Hyson skin Teas, in quarter chests,
Souchong and Pecho Souchong in quarter chests and boxes,

An assortment of

Silks, Boglepores, Hair Ribbon, Umbrellas, and Fans,
A complete assortment of China Ware,
Rheubarb, Cassia, Nankeens, &c. &c.

april 9 d3w

Red Clover,
Timothy,
Blue Grass,
Herds Grass and
White Clover } *SEEDS,*

All warranted fresh and free from all foul seed,

FOR SALE,

BY C. ROBERTS,
No. 97, Market, between Second and Third streets,

Who has also on hand, a general assortment of

Ironmongery, sadlery, cutlery and

brass wares; T. Crowley Millington steel, pig-lead, block-tin, red lead, Spanish brown, Venetian red, Vermillian, &c. &c.

Wholesale & Retail.

march 2 ta.&m.tu.&fr.tf.

The Subscribers have for sale, at their Compting house, No. 35, Dock-street,

White and red Lead

Patent shot, No. 1 to 8, B & BB
Hemp
Bourdeaux Brandy, 1st and 4th proof
Claret in cases, first quality
One trunk of Umbrellas
Three Cases consisting of
Brass and Wood Compasses
Amplitude do.
Day and night Glasses, and
Sewing Twine
100 Cutlasses
4000 bushels Liverpool Salt.

THOMAS MURGATROYD & SONS.

april 11. tuwf 3w

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

14 four pound Cannon, different lengths,
5 Carronades.

JOHN NIXON & CO.

December 1. §

Just Received,

By the late arrivals from London and Hamburg, and for sale by the Subscribers,

89 tons best St. Petersburgh Hemp
599 pieces English Sailcloth
2 trunks, containing
Sattins
Ribbons
Silk Handkerchiefs
Persian and Gauze
3 cases fashionable Ladies' Hats, &c.
10 casks Bristles
8 bales Ticklenburgs, and
A few packages of
Dowlas
Creas a la Morlaix
Checks and Stripes
Bretagnes
25 Hhds Bourdeaux Brandy
10 pipes Spanish do
40 Hhds Bourdeaux Claret.

Erick & Lewis Bollmann.

No. 100 Spruce-street.

april 27. dtf

The subscribers have on hand, and for sale at reduced prices, the following articles, viz.

Seventy Pipes London Particular Madeira Wine,

the vintage of '96, since when they have lain in a store well adapted to their improvement;

25 Chests of Young Hyson Tea;

An Invoice of well-assorted China—original cost between 8 and 900 dolls. in Canton.

HIGBEE & MILNOR.

march 21.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John O'Conor of Warwick township, Bucks county, lately deceased, are requested to pay the same to the subscriber, and those who may have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts legally proved for payment to

STEPHEN MOYLAN, Executor.

april 22. d2w

A PERSON

WELL acquainted with the mercantile business, also a judge of the forms of establishing rights to houses and lands, in the states of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, N and S. Carolina, and Kentucky, would be willing to engage, for a few months, if proper encouragements was given, to go to any part of the United States, or down the river Mississippi, to transact business, collect debts, or examine lands or land offices &c. It may happen that one person's business would not afford the expences, or be an object for one person to go purposely, but it may happen also that a number may have business to do in the same state, or adjacent states, and then the expences will come light upon each. The person who offers can be well recommended, and if necessary will give security for his conduct. For further particulars inquire of the Printer.

april 24. w&s. mwf5t

NOTICE.

THE partnership of Joshua B. Bond, and John Brooks, trading under the firm of Bond & Brooks, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to them, are requested to make immediate payment to Joshua B. Bond, and those having demands to present their accounts to him for settlement,

Joshua B. Bond.
John Brooks.

april 1 §

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the estate of the late Robert Hardie, mariner, deceased, are hereby requested to present them for settlement, and all those indebted to said estate, to make payment to either of the subscribers

PETER BAYNTON, *Walnut-street.* } *Executors*
JOHN CRAIG, *No. 12, Dock-street* }

jan. 14 3awtf

F. KISSELMAN,

Has for sale, at no. 105, south Water street,

Cognac Brandy, 1st 3d & 4th proof
Jamaica spirits, 4th proof,
St. Croix, New England } RUM.
Sherry, Lisbon, Port, Malaga } WINES.
Molasses
Sugar
Coffee
And various kinds of Groceries.

april 11 3aw3w

Richard Bayley & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that the Retail Business carried on by them at their Store, No. 136, Market-street, will in future be carried on by Mr. WM. BONNAR, whom they beg leave to recommend to the favor of their friends and the public.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the above firm and those to whom they are indebted, will please to apply to JOHN WHITESIDES & Co. or the settlement of their respective accounts, who are duly empowered for that purpose.

Richard Bayley & Co.

WILLIAM BONNAR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that the above Store will be opened by him on Monday the 4th of February next, with an assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable to the season, which he flatters himself will meet the approbation of those who honor him with their favor.

jan 29. §

A Summer Retreat.

FOR SALE,

Sixteen Acres of Land,

About half a mile from the city of Philadelphia,

THERE are on the premises a one story brick house 38 feet front, a stable and corn crib, a well of excellent water, and a few fruit trees, the situation is perhaps superior to any within the same distance of the city, and commands one of the most beautiful and picturesque prospects of the city, Kensington, the Delaware and Jerseys,

Enquire of EDWARD BONSALL & Co.

march 4 eodtf

Philadelphia & Lancaster Turnpike Office.

Philadelphia, April 22, 1799.

WANTED,

AN active Man, of good character, to superintend the Turnpike Road, he must be well recommended and give such security as may be required: for further information apply from the 7th to the 15th May next at this office

Wm. GOVETT, secretary.

april 23 thf&tf t11M

TO LET,

A Three Story Brick-House,

In Spruce-street between Second and Third-streets, —Enquire at No. 35, Market-street.

april 20 §

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to JOHN RILEY, of of West-Chester, in Chester county, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having any demands are requested to bring in their accounts to either of the subscribers.

EBENEZER LARGE,
JOHN FRIES,
JOSEPH CLARK, } Assignees.

Philadelphia, april 23 eo3w.

English wrought Nails.

Imported in the ships Molly and Diana, from LIVERPOOL.

400 Casks of Nails,

CONSISTING of 6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20d, flat points suitable for the southern market—6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20d, fine drawn sharps—also 2, 3, 4, and 6 clouts—sprigs—tucks—scupper nails—sheathing nails, &c.

FOR SALE BY,

Robert Denison, junr.

127 Market-street.

CHARLES CAMPBELL,

WATCH-MAKER.

HAS removed to the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. *John Wood*, No. 55, corner of Front and Chesnut streets; where he will thankfully receive and execute orders with neatness and dispatch

HE HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

A Neat and Large Assortment of

Clocks & Watches.

WANTED,

A JOURNEYMAN;

ALSO, one or two Apprentices of respectable parents.

FOR SALE,

A large quantity of Watch Glasses

Wholesale and Retail.

nov 24 3awtf

Samuel Miles, jun'r.

Of the city of Philadelphia, merchant, having assigned over all his effects, real, personal and mixed, to the subscribers, for the benefit of such of his creditors as may subscribe to the said assignment on or before the first of August next.

Notice is hereby given,

To all persons indebted to the said estate, that they are requested to make immediate payment to either of the assignees, or to the said Samuel Miles, who is authorised to receive the same; in failure whereof legal steps will be taken for the recovery of such debts, as are not discharged accordingly.

GEORGE ASTON,
CORNELIS COMEGYS,
JOHN ALLEN, } Assignees

feb. 14. 3awtf

JOHN MILLER, junr.

HAS REMOVED FROM NO. 8, CHESNUT, *To the Five Story Building, in Dock, near Third-street.*

WHERE HE HAS FOR SALE,

300 Bales of Bengal Goods;

CONSISTING OF

COSSAS
Baftas
Mamoodies
Humhums
Taffaties
Striped Doreas
Calicoes
Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

Also, a large assortment of

Madras Handkerchiefs,

of various descriptions.

January 1 1awtf

Copper Warehouse,

Late ALEXANDER BISLAND, & Co.

No. 201, MARKET-STREET,

ROBERT KID,

HAVING purchased the Stock of the above firm, Solicits the patronage of the public and their friends; where they may depend on being served on the very best terms with the following goods:

—viz.—

A general assortment of Copper Bottoms and Sheets, for Copper Smiths and other purposes,
Pig and Bar Lead,
Block Tin and Crowley Steel,
Tin in Boxes, and Brass Kettles in Nests,
With a large and general assortment of Ironmongery.

feb. 16. d1w w&sf

FOR SALE

By SIMON WALKER,

Pine, near Fifth-street,

WOOLWICH proof Cannon—9 pounders, 6 1-2 feet long, 20 cwt. each, and 7 feet long, 25 cwt. each, with carriages, &c. completed ditto—6 pounders, 5 1-2 feet long, 15 cwt. each, and 6 feet long, 18 cwt. each, with carriages, &c. complete;

Carronades on sliding carriages, 12, 18 & 24 pounders, weighing 6 1-2, 8 and 13 cwt. each;

Boarding Pikes and Cutlasses;

English Cannon Powder;

Copper Sheathing Nails, Spikes and Bolts;

6, 9, 12, 18 and 24lb. round Shot;

6, 9, 18 and 24lb. double-headed do.

9, 18 and 24lb. Canister-Shot.

Also—a quantity of best English, Porter, Claret and Port Wine Bottles,

Taunton Ale in casks of 7 dozen each.

march 8. 2aw tf

LAST NOTICE.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the Eſtate of John McGrain, late of Caroline county, in the ſtate of Maryland, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to meet the ſubſcriber in Denton, at Mr Benjamin Dinney's, on the 3d Tueſday in May next, with their accounts properly atteſted, that there may be a dividend ſtruck on ſaid eſtate.—— All who neglect this notice will be after excluded,

SAMUEL LECOMPTE, admin.iſtrator.

Caroline County, april 8th. 30 $

[4 *Dolls.* 75 *Cts.*]

New-Theatre.

Mr. Morris's Benefit.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 1,

WILL BE PRESENTED,

(Never acted in America)

A celebrated COMEDY, called

FALSE IMPRESSIONS.

Written by the author of the West-Indian, &c.

Sir Oliver Monteath,	Mr Warren.
Algernon,	Mr Fox
Scud,	Mr Bernard.
Earling,	Mr Wignell.
Simon Single,	Mr Morris.
Farmer Gawdry,	Mr Downie.
Iſaac,	Mr Bliſſett.
Peter,	Mr Warrell, jun.
Jack,	Maſter L'Eſtrange.
Frank,	Mr Warrell.
Lady Cypreſs,	Mrs Morris.
Emily Fitzallan,	Mrs Merry.
Jenny Scud,	Mrs Francis.
Mrs Buckram,	Mrs Doctor.
Rachael Williams,	Miſs L'Eſtrange.

End of the Comedy, (by deſire) will be given a MUSICAL INTERLUDE, called

THE CATCH CLUB;

Or, The Sons of Anacreon.

With characteriſtic Scenery and Decorations.

To which will be added, not acted theſe two years a COMEDY, in two acts, called

LOVE-A-LA-MODE.

Written by Charles Macklin, Eſq.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Morris, No. 70, South Fifth Street, and at the uſual places.

FOR SALE,

THE

Schooner NANCY,

Thomas Hallam, Maſter,

BURTHEN about 71 tons; is a ſtout, ſtaunch built veſſel, four years old, and ſails very faſt. Apply to

JOSEPH ANTHONY & Co.

april 30. dtf

PROPOSALS,

BY THE

Inſurance Company of North America.

For INSURANCE againſt FIRE, on Dwelling-Houſes, Ware-Houſes, and other Buildings (and on Goods contained in ſuch Buildings) diſtant from Philadelphia, in the United States.

I. Common Inſurances, on hazards of the firſt claſs, will be undertaken at a premium of about half per cent. per annum. For extra hazardous riſques a larger premium will be required, which will vary according to circumſtances, ſeldom exceeding one per cent. per annum; but in ſome inſtances, where the property inſured is not only in itſelf extra hazardous, but rendered ſtill more ſo by the vicinity of extra hazardous buildings and occupations, the premium demanded will be raiſed according to circumſtances.

Houſes and Ware-Houſes, the walls and partitions of which are wholly of ſtone or brick, well conſtructed, ſo as to be guarded as well as may be againſt fires from within, and free from extra hazardous buildings and occupations in their neighborhood, will be deemed hazardous of the firſt claſs, and may be inſured to their full value.

Alſo Goods and Merchandize, not of an extra hazardous kind, in caſks, bales, or packages, depoſited in ſuch buildings, to an amount not exceeding 4000 dollars; but if more than this ſum is required to be inſured in one tenement, an additional premium will be required, in proportion to circumſtances.

II. Inſurances will alſo be made on buildings and goods extra hazardous, at premiums proportioned to the riſque. But it is not eaſy to arrange theſe under particular heads or claſſes, ſo as to deſcribe each with the neceſſary accuracy. Each caſe muſt therefore be decided upon according to the circumſtances attending it; and theſe circumſtances will, in general, appear from the deſcription accompanying the application.

Buildings partly conſtructed of brick or ſtone, are preferable to thoſe wholly wooden. And in both caſes, the ſtile of building, how they are occupied, how they are ſituated, the neighboring buildings, and how occupied, are conſiderations to be taken into view. And with reſpect to goods, their tendency, whether from their nature, or from the manner in which they are expoſed, either to commence or to increaſe an accidental fire, and their liability in ſuch ſtate to receive damage by wet, or by ſudden and haſty removal, or to be ſtolen in time of confuſion and hurry, are all circumſtances of weight; and the premiums muſt be proportioned accordingly.

III. The following conditions are to be underſtood by the parties.

1ſt. The Inſurance is not binding till the ſtipulated premium be paid; but it ſhall be deemed effectual from the time of ſuch payment and acceptance thereof, whether the policy be immediately ſigned or not.

2d. Inſurances may be renewed at the expiration of the term of the policy, without further expenſe than the payment of the premium of the renewed term, the circumſtances continuing the ſame as they were underſtood by the Inſurers at the time the former inſurance was made; but the payment of the premium is eſſential to ſuch renewal; and if the party inſured ſuffers any time to elapſe after the expiration of the former inſurance, before he pays a premium for the renewal, he is not inſured during ſuch time; nor can the inſurance be renewed on the former policy but by computing the commencement of the renewal from the expiration of the former inſurance. The ſubject of inſurance may nevertheleſs be open to treaty for a new inſurance.

3d. If any other inſurance be made on the ſame property; it muſt be made known at the time of application, otherwiſe the policy made on ſuch application will be void.

4th Goods held in truſt, or on conſignment, may be inſured as ſuch in a ſeparate policy; but they are not to be conſidered as inſured otherwiſe.

5th. This company will not be liable or accountable for any loſs or damage occaſioned by any foreign invaſion, or by any military or uſurped force, or by reaſon of any civil commotion; or occaſioned by gunpowder, aquafortis or other thing of the like kind kept in the building, or amongſt the property inſured.

6th. Bills of Exchange, Bonds and other Securities, Title Deeds, Money, Bank and other proviſſory Notes, are not included in any inſurance; nor are paintings, medals, jewels, gems, antique curioſities, or mirrors exceeding the value of twenty-five dollars each, to be conſidered as inſured unleſs particularly mentioned and by ſpecial agreement.

7th. No inſurance will be made for a ſhorter term than one year, nor for a longer term than ſeven years. Perſons chooſing to inſure for ſeven years ſhall be allowed one year's premium by way of diſcount: One third of a years premium ſhall be abated in like manner on an inſurance for three years.

8th. Loſſes ſuſtained by fire on property inſured, ſhall be paid in thirty days after due proof and liquidation thereof, without deduction.

A deſcription of the property to be inſured will be expected with each application, to be made by a maſter carpenter and ſigned by him, as well as by the owner of the building or applicant for inſurance, and atteſted before a Notary or principal Magiſtrate, who will certify his knowledge of the parties and their credibility.

With reſpect to Houſes and other Buildings.

1ſt. The ſite and poſition; deſcribing the ſtreet or road on or near which the building ſtands; its contiguity to water, and other circumſtances relative to the extinguiſhment of fire in caſe of accident; and particularly whether any and what fire companies are eſtabliſhed, and engines provided, in the place or neighbourhood.

2d. The materials of which it is built, whether of brick, ſtone or wood, and what part of each, as well as to the outſide walls as inſide or partition walls, and their reſpective height and thickneſs; the ſtyle of the roof and of what materials; how ſecured by battlements or party walls; what kind of acceſs to the top of the houſe and to the chimnies; whether any and what electric rods; the number and kind of fire places; and the kind of depoſit for aſhes.

3d. The dimenſions of the building and how divided, and the ſtyle in which it is finiſhed ſo as to enable indifferent perſons to judge in what manner it is to be repaired or rebuilt in caſe of injury; the age and condition of the building, and how occupied, whether merely as a dwelling houſe, or for any other, and for what purpoſe; alſo an eſtimate of the value of the houſe or building independent of the ground.

4th. The ſituation with reſpect to other buildings or back buildings, whether adjoining or not, comprehending at leaſt one hundred feet each way: what kind of buildings are within that diſtance, how built, of what materials, and how occupied or improved, whether as dwellings for private families or otherwiſe: whether any and what trade or manufactory is carried on, and particularly whether there be any extra hazardous articles uſed, or uſually depoſited in the houſe, or within the diſtance aforeſaid, and of what kind.

Reſpecting *goods* in Houſes, Warehouſes, &c.

1. A general deſcription of the building in which they are kept will be expected, ſimilar in all reſpects, as to the danger from fire, with that required for Inſurance on the buildings themſelves.

2. A deſcription of the kinds and nature of the goods, whether in caſks or other packages, or opened; and whether diſplayed in whole pieces or in the uſual form for retailing. And if the goods vary materially in kind, a general eſtimate of the value of each kind propoſed to be inſured; but in the laſt particular minuteneſs of deſcription is not expected.

3. Articles of the following kinds are deemed extra-hazardous, though in various degrees, in whatever building they may be placed, viz. pitch, tar, turpentine, roſin, wax, tallow, oil, inflammable ſpirits, ſulphur, hemp, flax, cotton, dry goods of an inflammable kind, opened.—Glaſs, china ware or procelain, eſpecially unpacked; Looking glaſſes, jewelery; and all other articles more than commonly inflammable, or more than commonly liable to injury by ſudden removal or by moiſtures, or particularly obnoxious to theft on an alarm of fire.

Letters poſt paid, directed to the Secretary of the Board of Directors, will be duly attended to. An *order* for Inſurance accompanied by the means of paying the premium, will be immediately executed on the premium being paid. If the application contain an *enquiry* only, is will be anſwered.

By order of the Board,

Ebenezer Hazard, ſec'ry.

Office of the Inſurance Company *of* North America; *Philad. Feb.* 1, 1798.

feb 1

Notice is hereby given,

THAT ſeparate propoſals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Department of War, until the expiration of the 25th of July next enſuing, for the ſupply of all rations, which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of October, 1799, to the thirtieth day of September, 1800, both days incluſive, at the places and within the two diſtricts herein after firſt mentioned; and alſo that ſeparate propoſals will be received at the ſaid office until the expiration of the 25th day of July next enſuing, for the ſupply of all rations which may be required as aforeſaid, from the firſt day of January in the year 1800, to the thirty-firſt day of December in the ſame year, both days incluſive, at the place and within the ſeveral ſtates herein after mentioned, viz.

Firſt—Propoſals to ſupply all rations, that may be required, at Oſwego; at Niagara; at Preſqu'iſle; at Michilimackinac; at Fort Franklin; at Le Bœuf; at Cincinnati; at Picque town, and Loramies ſtores; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance, on the Miami river to Lake Erie, at Fort Knox, and Ouatanon on the river Wabaſh; at Maſſac; at any place or places on the eaſt ſide of the river Miſſiſſippi, above the mouth of the river Ohio, and upon the Illinois river.

Second—Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required, at any place or places, on the eaſt ſide of the Miſſiſſippi river, below the mouth of the river Ohio to the ſouthern boundary of the ſtate of Kentucky and within the ſaid ſtate; at Knoxville; at all other poſts and places within the ſtate of Tenneſſee; at South Weſt Point; at Tellico Block-houſe, at St. Stephens on the river Tombigby and any place or places within the Cherokee boundaries; below the ſouthern boundary of the ſtate of Tenneſſee and within the boundary of the United States.

Third—Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required, at Point-Petre; at Coleraine; at Savannah, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the ſtate of Georgia; at all forts or ſtations on the Oconnee and Alatamaha, and at all other places in the Creek Nation, within the limits of the United States, where troops are or may be ſtationed.

Fourth—Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required at Fort Johnſon, at Fort Pinckney, at Charleſton, or at any other place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited in the ſtate of South Carolina.

Fifth—Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required at the Fort at Wilmington, Cape Fear; at Beaufort Iſland, Ocracock; at Charlotte; at Fayetteville; at Saliſbury, or at any other place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited in the ſtate of North Carolina.

Sixth—Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required at Norfolk, at Portſmouth, at Kempſville, at Char otteville, at Winchester, at Staunton, at Richmond, at Alexandria, at Leeſburg, at Fredericksburg, at Carterſville, or at any other place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited, in the ſtate of Virginia.

Seventh—Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required at Fort M'Henry, at Baltimore, at Annapolis, at Frederick town, at Leonard town, at Hagers town, at Bladenſburg, at George town, at Harper's ferry, at Eaſtown, at the Head of Elk, and at any other place or places, where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the ſtate of Maryland.

Eighth—Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required at Fort Miffliin, at Philadelphia, at Darby, at Lancaſter, at Wilkesbarre, at Reading, at Briſtol, at Yorktown, at Carliſle, at Lewiſtown (Miffliin county) at Bedford, at Greenſburg, at Waſhington, at Eaſtown, at Wilmington, at Chriſtiana, at Dover, or at any other place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the ſtates of Pennſylvania and Delaware, except the poſts within the ſtate of Pennſylvania, enumerated in the firſt propoſals aforeſaid.

Ninth—Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required at Hackenſac, at Elizabeth town, at New-Brunſwick, at Burlington, at Woodbury, at Trenton, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the ſtate of Jerſey.

Tenth—Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required at New-York, at Weſt-Point, at Fluſhing, at Haerlem, at Weſt-Cheſter, at Poughkeepſie, at Kenderhook, at Stillwater, at Newburg, at Albany, at Conejoharie, at Cherry Valley, and at any other place or places, where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the ſtate of New York, except the poſts within the ſaid ſtate enumerated in the firſt propoſals aforeſaid.

Eleventh—Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required at Hartford, at Hebron, at New London, at Brooklynn, at Wyndham, at Litchfield at Guilford, at New-Haven, at Fairfield, at Danbury, at Middletown, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the State of Connecticutt.

Twelfth—Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required at Fort Wolcott, at Brinton's Point, at Newport, at Providence, and at any place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the ſtate of Rhode Iſland.

Thirteenth—Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required at Portland in the Diſtrict of Maine Glouceſter, Cape Ann, Salem, Marblehead, Boſton, at Springfield, at Uxbridge, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts.

Fourteenth—Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required at Portſmouth, at Exeter, at Windſor, at Bennington, at Rutland, or at any Fort, place or places, where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the States of New-Hampſhire and Vermont.

The Ration to be ſupplied, is to conſiſt of the following articles, viz. Fighteen ounces of bread or flour, or when neither can be obtained, of one quart of rice, or one and a half pound of ſifted or boulted indian meal, one pound and a quarter of freſh beef, or one pound of ſalted beef, or three quarters of a pound of ſalted Pork, and when freſh meat is iſſued, ſalt, at the rate of two quarts for every hundred rations, ſoap at the rate of four pounds, and candles at the rate of a pound and a half for every hundred rations.

It is expected the propoſals will alſo extend to the ſupply of rum, whiſkey, or other ardent ſpirits at the rate of half a gill per ration, and Vinegar at the rate of two quarts for every hundred rations. The propoſals will ſpecify the price of the ſeveral component parts of the ration, as well as thoſe of ſubſtitutes or alternatives for parts thereof.

The rations are to be furniſhed in ſuch quantities as that there ſhall at all times, during the term of the propoſed contracts, be ſufficient for the conſumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit Niagara and Oſwego, for ſix months in advances, and at each of the other poſts on the weſtern waters, for at leaſt three months in advance, of good and wholeſome proviſions, if the ſame ſhall be required. It is alſo to be permitted to all and every of the commandants of fortified places, or poſts, to call for at ſeaſons when the ſame can be tranſported, or at any time in caſe of urgency, ſuch ſupplies of like proviſions in advance, as in the diſcretion of the commandant ſhall be deemed proper. It is to be underſtood that the contractor is to be at the expence and riſk of iſſuing the ſupplies to the troops, and that all loſſes, ſuſtained, by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, ſhall be paid for at the price of the article captured or deſtroyed, on the depoſitions of two or more perſons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commiſſioned officer, aſcertaining the circumſtances of the loſs, and the amount of the articles, for which compenſation ſhall be claimed.

The privilege is to be underſtood to be reſerved to the United States of requiring, that none of the ſupplies which may be furniſhed under any of the propoſed contracts ſhall be iſſued, until the ſupplies which have or may be furniſhed under contracts now in force have been conſumed, and that a ſupply in advance may be always required at any of the fixed poſts on the Sea-board or Indian frontiers not exceeding three months.

JAMES M'HENRY,

Secretary of War.

merch 29

ELECTION.

Pennsylvania Hospital,

4th mo. 4, 1799.

The *Contributors* to this inſtitution, are hereby notified, agreeably to the Charter of Incorporation, that a general election will be held at the Hoſpital on the 6th day of the 5th month 1799, being the ſecond day of the week, at 5 o'clock, P. M. for twelve Managers, and a Treaſurer for the enſuing year.

By order of a Board of Managers.

SAMUEL COATES, Sec'ry.

eodt6m

To Printers or Publiſhers.

ONE of the moſt lucrative eſtabliſhments in the above lines of buſineſs in the United States, is now offered for ſale on liberal terms. The eſtabliſhment conſiſts of the publication of a very extenſive circulating, commercial News-Paper, in a capital city; and an office furniſhed with letter ſufficient for the execution of other work.

Further particulars may be known on application to A. B. No. 47, north Third-ſtreet; but none, other than principals, or perſons fully enabled to make a purchaſe of ſome conſiderable magnitude will be treated with.

April 23.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, *MAY* 1.

From the London MORNING CHRONICLE, *January* 17.

A ſhort Eſſay on the Origin of the Yellow Fever, which has appeared in the towns of the United States of America.

MANY erroneous opinions having been circulated in Europe relative to the Yellow Fever in America, I think it neceſſary that the ſituation of a country with which we have ſo many connections, ſhould be well underſtood; and I take the liberty, therefore, to requeſt you will publiſh a few obſervations which I have been able to collect from a long reſidence in the United States, particularly at Philadelphia, while the fever raged there in 1793, and from authentic information I have ſince received.

The yellow fever, like the plague, is certainly a diſorder originating in the warm climates of Aſia or Africa, from whence both of them may be clearly traced: the plague itſelf was firſt introduced into Europe in ſome degree by the armies returning from the Cruſades, but chiefly by commerce; for many ages it ravaged moſt of the European cities, particularly the commercial ones: in London it prevailed fourteen different times with dreadful violence, between the reigns of Edward III. (when it was firſt introduced) and George I. when the quarantine laws were paſſed; theſe inſtitutions, which ſeem to have been generally adopted about the laſt period have ever ſince preſerved Europe from the plague, and confined it to the countries of the Eaſt, where the warmth of climate, and manners of the people, ſtill keep it conſtantly alive.

In a ſimilar manner the yellow fever was introduced into the Weſt-Indies, by the African ſhips, and has now become general to the Iſlands, whoſe warm climate keeps it in continual exiſtence; in time of peace the eaſe of removing from it, renders it little dreaded, and prevents its extenſion; but during a war, when the inhabitants are confined in beſieged towns, and fleets and armies maintained in ſituations ſo favorable to diſeaſe as ſhips, camps, barracks and hoſpitals, its rages with uncontrolable violence.

Europe is preſerved from it by the length of the voyage from the Weſt-Indies, and perhaps by the fleets arriving generally in ſeaſons ſufficiently cold or damp to check it; but the immenſe commerce of the United States, with the ſhortneſs of the voyage, which is little more than a fortnight, renders the Weſt-Indies to them the ſame ſource of contagion that the Levant is to Europe.

During the preſent war, though the fever has ravaged moſt of the Iſlands, it has been more ſeverely felt in the French, particularly Guadaloupe and St. Domingo, which have been the principal ſcenes of military operation. With theſe Iſlands the American commerce has been chiefly conducted to a degree far beyond all former times: as it conſiſted very much in carrying proviſions, it has been proſecuted to ports and fleets in ſuch ſituations, as to render it impoſſible to eſcape contagion; and the veſſels in their return being generally crowded with paſſengers, with baggage, and every ſpecies of goods, have perhaps conſtantly conveyed it home: when it has arrived during the winter, or moderate ſeaſons, it has doubtleſs been deſtroyed; but during the heat of ſummer, it has produced the ravages we have heard of.

Although advantage has been taken of every circumſtance which could admit of doubt and difficulty that might be ſuppoſed to occur, in traces the origin of the fever in ſome inſtances, from the crews of veſſels being diſperſed, or goods ſold to a variety of different perſons, and removed to places diſtant from the ſpot where they were firſt landed, ſo that the contagion might appear in many places at once, yet there is not only the moſt poſitive proofs of the introduction of it in this manner, in every inſtance where it has attacked the United States, but the ſtrongeſt collateral evidence, ariſing from the identity of the diſorder, and from a variety of other facts.

The idea of its originating in the United States, was firſt mentioned by a phyſician of Philadelphia, in 1793, who is remarkable for the eccentricity and enthuſiaſm of his ſyſtems, which were proſecuted almoſt to a degree of inſanity, contrary to the general opinion of the faculty, and the good ſenſe of the citizens at large: to theſe ſyſtems every fact was perverted or overlooked. Unfortunately too, the rivalſhip and jealouſy of the other towns of the continent, of a city which was ſo eminently leading in its commerce and population, at firſt led them to attribute the fever to cauſes exiſting there, until they were themſelves attacked by it, and found from whence it originated; thus the opinion has been circulated to an extent ſcarcely to be reached by the numerous facts which diſprove it.

In examining the origin of the Yellow Fever, it is neceſſary ſtrictly to diſcriminate it from diſeaſes of an inferior tribe, ſuch as intermittent, bilious and putrid fevers, and others of the like kind. Theſe undoubtedly originate from cauſes immediately depending on reaſon, or local ſituation; and the cities of the United States are ſubject to them in the ſame manner, though not in a greater degree than thoſe of Europe: but the Yellow Fever, which is unqueſtionably of the ſame tribe as the Plague, is not only traced like that diſorder, and the Small Pox by a regular proceſs of contagion, but it is ſo different, and ſo far more extenſive in its effects, that whenever it has appeared, it is marked with characters which prove its entire diſtinction from the leſſer tribe of local diſeaſes.

Though the Yellow Fever is a diſorder of the ſame claſs as the Plague, it is far inferior in malignity: no time or art has materially leſſened the deſtruction of the Plague, even in thoſe countries where it conſtantly exiſts; while the Yellow Fever is ſo much reduced in the Weſt-Indies to the power of medicine, as not to be dreaded by the natives more than other diſorders, and is chiefly fatal to ſtrangers. Its extenſive effects in North America might perhaps be adduced as one proof of its novelty and origin from a foreign cauſe; but, even in its worſt appearance, the proportion of individuals who recover is conſiderable; and, in 1793, it was known to attack whole families, without the loſs of a ſingle perſon.

No regulations in Europe proved effectual to relieve its Cities from the Plague, until quarantines were generally adopted, and many ages paſſed before they were eſtabliſhed with ſuch rigour as to render them effectual: the dreadful prevalence of the diſeaſe at Marſeilles, and other towns, in the beginning of the preſent century, ſeems at laſt to have occaſioned the preſent laws, which are perhaps the moſt ſevere, and beſt executed of any that exiſt; the partial regulations of the kind in the United States have doubtleſs been attended with very good effects, but as yet they have never been adopted with the rigour of Europe, and evaſions have been too little noticed, or puniſhed.

The cities of the United States have now exiſted, many of them near two centuries, and Philadelphia itſelf more than one; during this period, by clearing and cultivating the country, they have overcome all the natural diſadvantages of new ſituations and have decreaſed in local and autumnal diſorders, inſomuch that their bills of mortality prove them to be as healthy in general as the cities of Europe; but at no period ſince their exiſtence have they been ravaged by diſorders ſimilar to the Yellow Fever, until within a few years paſt—it is impoſſible therefore to ſuppoſe, that a climate which for ſo many years, and under more diſadvantages than it now labours, could thus all at once engender diſeaſes, of which the hiſtory of mankind does not furniſh a ſimilar inſtance.

In the year 1760, during the French war, the Yellow Fever firſt appeared at Philadelphia, and was traced to ariſe from the clothes of a young man who died of it in Jamaica, which were ſent to his friends in Philadelphia; thoſe friends were the firſt who died of it, and though it extended to others, its ravages were not very extenſive.

It was not afterwards known in America, until the year 1793, when in the month of June, a great number of veſſels who were at Cape Francois, during the dreadful capture of it by the negroes, brought away from it all the wretched inhabitants that eſcaped; many of theſe veſſels arrived at Philadelphia in July, full of paſſengers, and goods of every deſcription; in the latter end of the ſame month the fever broke out in the lodging houſes which accommodated the crews of thoſe veſſels, and among the ſhipwrights who repaired them—ſo minutely was this fact inveſtigated, that the firſt perſons who died of it were the ſailors from theſe lodging houſes, and nearly all the families of one or two ſhip carpenters in whoſe yards the veſſels were refitted.

The quarantines which were immediately eſtabliſhed, and the attention to every circumſtance that could increaſe the health of the city, and prevent communication, probably preſerved it for the enſuing four years, as it did not appear there again until 1797; in the mean time, however, other towns were attacked by it.

In 1794 it appeared at Baltimore, where it was brought by a veſſel from the Weſt-Indies; it broke out, and was nearly altogether confined to a part of the town, ſeated on a high point of land, and on a wide river, which forms the port, diſtant near a mile from the city itſelf, to which it was ſcarcely communicated.

In 1795 it appeared in New-York, when it was alſo traced to have ariſen from a Weſt India veſſel.

In 1797 it again appeared in Philadelphia, and was clearly traced to a veſſel from St. Domingo, as it broke out at the Quay where ſhe was unladen, and among the merchants and others who were about her; on this occaſion much blame ſeems to have been imputed to the phyſician of the port, and to the want of proper vigilance in the health officers.

During the laſt ſummer it has appeared, not only in Philadelphia and New-York, but in many other of the commercial towns, in all of which, it is not only traced to the cauſes I have mentioned, but the following facts have occurred to ſupport its foreign origin:

Firſt, It appeared in no town which had not had ſome immediate connection with the Weſt Indies.

2dly, Since the veſſels from the Weſt Indies have been prevented reaching Philadelphia, it has broke out in all the little towns and out-ports on the river Delaware, where they have been obliged to unlade their cargoes; while it has never appeared either in the country towns near them, or thoſe near the metropolis.

3dly, It has ravaged the ſmaller towns to which it has been thus introduced, nearly in as great a proportion as the great cities.

4thly, It has been more felt in the towns of the Middle and Northern States, in the moſt favourable ſituations, but who carry on great trade, than in thoſe of the Southern ſtates, unqueſtionably in leſs healthy climates, but with leſs commerce.

The hiſtory of the plague, the ſmall-pox, and diſorders of the ſame tribe, are not only regularly traced, but the authorities agree that they never originated in the cities of Europe, and that the cauſes which create the ſmaller diſeaſes are not adequate to produce them: but, of all the reaſons aſſigned for the Yellow Fever being of local origin, there is none which is general to the many places in which it has appeared in the United States, nor none which do not exiſt in a far greater degree in moſt European cities.—Great population, crowded ſtreets, filth, and want of common ſewers, &c. if they exiſted in the greater towns, could not influence the ſmaller ones; and low or unhealthy ſituations

cannot be attributed to these which are seated on bold promontaries and on the margin of the ocean: the climate of the United States, though hot, is not hotter than the middle or South of Europe, and it is corrected in Winter by frosts far more continued and severe.

A variety of reports which have existed in Europe relative to the situations of the cities of the United States, and to their construction, are untrue, and originate either in those who were ignorant of them, or in the misrepresentation of those who wanted other reasons to support the idea of the local origin of the Yellow Fever. In fact, rather than that credit should be given to the plain demonstration of its being an imported disease, numerous stories have been propagated relative to their crowded construction, want of common sewers, and other causes generally assigned as the source of disease.

New-York, and all the seaport towns in the Northern States, are built on situations remarkably elevated, and exposed to the air of the sea. In their construction they are equal to any towns in Europe, and in no instances so thickly built; in general they are remarked for having few of the common autumnal complaints, and can boast perhaps, of as high health as any towns in the world.

The city of Philadelphia is at a considerable distance from the sea; though situate on the banks of two noble rivers, it stands on a fine open plain equally elevated as London, and the country around it, on all sides but one, rises into gentle hills, like those of Middlesex and Surry; on the river below it, are some meadows, but they are equally drained and cultivated, and by no means so extensive as those on the Thames, around London; its water is in general excellent; its streets are wide, well paved, and perfectly drained; a considerable part of it is furnished with common sewers, and those parts to which they are not yet extended, have neither been so long, or so thickly settled, as to experience inconvenience for want of them; its houses are in general airy, and seldom contain more than one family; and the police of the city, the moral order, and the cleanliness of its inhabitants, will yield to no one in Europe, if equalled by them.

After having seen most of the European cities, I cannot but advance them as proofs against the local origin of disorders similar to the yellow fever; leaving the cities of the North of Europe, situate in climates which might be supposed in some degree to protect them, and in general of more cleanly habits, and with a better police, I shall speak more particularly of those of the South of France and Italy, especially of Marseilles, Milan, Genoa and Leghorn. If improvements have been introduced into these they are certainly not such as have destroyed the causes usually assigned for disease, and are confined to such parts of them as are newly constructed; the narrow streets in the old parts of those towns badly paved and often not paved at all, their being the general receptacle of all filth,* without the attention of a police to cleanse them, the want of common sewers, the height and crowded construction of the houses, the numerous families with which they are filled, the rooms seldom cleaned, and the rooms covered with cotton and silk tapestry, in lieu of plaister, must have struck the attention of all who visited them; if, then, under such unfavourable circumstances, these towns thus situated, in one of the hottest climates, where the winters often have no frost, not only have never known either that, or any disorder of the kind to originate among them, but have been able entirely to rid themselves of the plague by their quarantines, and enjoy a high degree of health ever since they were adopted, it affords the strongest arguments against the origin of the yellow fever in the towns of North America, and in favour of their being wholly relieved from it by the establishment of similar regulations.

It is clearly demonstrable, that the disease does not remain in the cities of America from one year to another, but that in each instance it is produced by fresh contagion; cold and rain have in all instances totally destroyed it, and until last year it has never appeared twice in one place; in the year 1793 the 17th day of October was the most fatal to the city of Philadelphia; and yet, by the 3d of November the disorder had wholly ceased, and the inhabitants had returned as usual; in the present year, though so fatal in September, the citizens began to return by the last of October, and in all instances the rains and frost of the autumn and winter have immediately destroyed the contagion, and restored the cities to their usual health, without leaving a trace of disease, or any return of it in the succeeding spring.

I know very well there are many persons, who, from a love of speculative theory, may endeavour to establish opposite opinions, and some perhaps, from a wish to check our connexions with America. Already the differences among the physical faculty in America itself, both on the origin, the nature and the treatment of the disease, have been prosecuted with an enthusiasm and rancour, which have proved one of the severest afflictions that has accompanied it, and has robbed the unhappy sufferers of all the comfort which confidence in a physician is capable of inspiring; these circumstances should teach the world to beware of information which they receive through such channels, and rather to trust the narratives of those persons who form them with plain good sense, and an attention to facts, without having systems to establish, or interest to serve. In judgment of a calamity so awfully afflicting to a country with which we are allied by so many ties, every humane mind will listen to those opinions which, founded on facts, bear a near resemblance to our own former experience, and above all, appear the most likely to be remedied. The unhappy inhabitants of America have already exhausted almost every effort in perfecting the internal police of their cities, until attention to cleanliness can do little more; had they been equally attentive to establish general and rigorous quarantines, in all probability they would have been ere this free from the attacks of this dreadful disease. Instead, therefore, of calling away their attention to delusive theories, we ought to strengthen them in the resolution to adopt regulations which we have found effectual ourselves, and to cheer them by the hope that these will, under providence, ensure their future safety.

* In the towns of the South of France and Italy, not only all the circumstances here enumerated exist, but it is the custom to keep the streets constantly strewed with hay and straw, that by the rain, and the passage of people, horses, and carriages, it may be converted into manure.

Domestic Articles.

NORFOLK BOROUGH.

At a Hustings Court held the 22d day of April, 1799.

The clerk laid before the court sundry pamphlets containing an address from a majority of the general assembly to the citizens of the commonwealth, for the purpose of having them distributed under their authority, which was ordered to be read.

The court taking the same into their most serious consideration, are impressed with a firm belief that they cannot, consistently with their duty, take any steps in promoting a measure which to them appears to originate in the exercise of powers truly anomalous and alarming—injurious to the public welfare, and destructive of all order—to maintain which, is their peculiar province, as well as bounden duty. Acting under the obligation of a solemn oath to support and defend the constitution of the United States, and ever mindful of its sacred injunctions, and fully persuaded of the sincere attachment and unshaken fidelity of the citizens of this commonwealth to the government of their choice, they cannot allow themselves to be the instruments of disseminating opinions and principles tending to undermine the federal authority, and may probably lead to a dissolution of the social compact.

While the court are ready to applaud the vigilance of their fellow-citizens in watching over, and by a becoming jealousy preventing any incroachments upon the rights of the people by those in power—still it may be no less their duty carefully to avoid being misled by specious intriguers, who, concealed under the alluring garb of superior patriotism, are artfully projecting plans to promote their personal aggrandizement—to sap the foundation of our excellent constitution—to sever our union—and finally, to bring upon our envied and happy country all the horrors flowing from civil discord—than which nothing in the opinion of the court can be more calamitous. Invariable in their conduct, this court will, to the best of their skill and ability, faithfully and impartially discharge their duty, without regarding the frowns, or courting the smiles of any man, or set of men, in or out of power; and in no other manner can they satisfy their consciences, or their God.

For the reasons here enumerated, and not being bound to fulfil an act of the legislature destitute of the legal forms required by the constitution, though incapable of contravening any known laws of the land.

The court, after mature deliberation, unanimously determine, that the pamphlets transmitted to them, shall remain in the clerk's office for the inspection of those who are inclined to peruse them, subject to the future order of the Executive: that a copy of this proceeding, attested by their clerk, be forwarded to the governor, and published in the papers of this borough.

(A copy) Teste,
ALEX. MOSLEY, C. N. B. C.

PROVIDENCE' April 24.

On the night of the 16th inst, that most valuable manufactory of gunlocks, bayonets and trimmings for small arms, at Johnston, in this state, was consumed by fire. It was first discovered by a girl, who lived with Mr. Ezekiel Angell, the owner of said buildings. She immediately alarmed the workmen, to the number of 12 or 14 who did every thing in their power to extinguish the flames, but were unsuccessful; they then endeavoured to save the tools and materials; but with all their exertions the owner must have sustained a very considerable loss. Too much praise cannot be given to Mr. Edson, one of the head workmen, who on the alarm sprung from his bed and ran to the building; the door being locked, he jumped through a glass window naked as he was, and saved considerable property, although very much cut by the glass in his feet and other places. It is supposed the owner must have lost at least from 1000 to 1200 dollars; but we are happy to be informed a new building is now erecting by the spirited owner, and will be fit for use in ten or twelve days.

—

Died at Pomfret, on the 7th inst. captain Amasa Sessions, in the 84th year of his age. In 1755 he raised a respectable company in Connecticut, at the expence and for the service of Rhode-Island, which he afterwards commanded at Lake George, under Sir William Johnson. These several duties he executed with ability, and to the satisfaction of the government he served. The late Major General Putnam was appointed first lieutenant in this company, it being the first public notice taken of his military talents.

POST-OFFICE.

Philadelphia, April 29, 1799.

LETTERS for the British Packet Weymouth, for Falmouth, will be received at this office until Tuesday, the 7th May, at 12 o'clock noon.

N. B. The inland postage to New-York must be paid.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, *MAY* 1.

PRICES OF STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 13.

Six Per Cent.	16/4
Three Per Cent.	9/8
Deferred 6 Per Cent.	14/4
BANK United States,	23 per cent.
—— Pennsylvania,	21 ditto.
—— North America,	46 ditto.
Insurance comp. N. A. shares	31 to 32
—— Pennsylvania, shares,	38 to 39
8 per cent Scrip	par

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

On London,	50 1-2 at 30 days
	54 1-2 at 60 a 90 days
Amsterdam,	35 à 37 100 per florin
Hamburgh	30 à 32-100 per Mark Banco.

The delivery of the ANNUAL ORATION before the CHEMICAL SOCIETY, is postponed until Wednesday the eighth of May.

The Alexandria paper states that the Election of Gen. Henry Lee to the next Congress, is almost certain. His competitor is Dr. Jones, member of the last Congress.

The trial of John Fries, for treason, commenced in the Circuit Court of the United States yesterday morning—when the counsel for the prisoner, contended, that the trial ought to be held in the county where the offence was committed—but the plea was overruled by the court, and the trial ordered to be proceeded on this morning.

A LAWYER'S CONSCIENCE!

A certain eminent lawyer was not long since extremely vociferous in denouncing Fries and his associates. He swore they should all be hanged—he insisted on the necessity of sending an army to *quell the rebellion and seize the traitors*—Now, forsooth, there was no rebellion—no traitors; nothing but a simple hasty riot that should have been tried at the county sessions. Was he so anxious for the army to march that they might catch clients for him? He is not only to be their advocate at their trial, but endeavored to defeat all trial whatever. In his concluding harangue on his motion to remove the cause to Northampton, he fell into the democratic cant about the *liberties of the people*—the *oppressions of government*, &c. &c. How soon bad company spoils a man! Some people who have not the gift of a double conscience, are a little surprised to see this man in close and brotherly counsel with Dallas, whom he has so often execrated as the vilest of mankind——O! Gold!

"Thou visible god,
That foldereſt close impossibilities,
And mak'ſt them kiss! that speak'ſt with every tongue,
To every purpose! Oh, thou touch of hearts!"

Surely those days foretold by holy writ are approaching, when the Lion shall lie down with the lamb, and the young child play with the serpent.

MALLET DU PAN.

To disprove the assertions of the directory, and their partizans, that the peasantry of Switzerland were oppressed by slavery and poverty, before they taught them the new rights of man, *relates the following anecdote.*

I cannot without pain recollect a scene which passed before my eyes about a year ago. As I was returning from Zurich to Berne, I fell in at a handsome village, three leagues from the latter place, with a rural wedding, which was at once a picture of the manners and prosperity of the country. It was a custom among the inhabitants who were in good circumstances, to give a wedding feast at some distance from home, at one of those better kind of inns which are to be met with in many villages. The bride and bridegroom with their relations and friends, arrived in two and twenty carriages, which were all of a green color, elegant and as full as they could hold. After the marriage ceremony, the company returned from the church to the inn; as they came near, the band of music belonging to the regiment of militia, in which the bridegroom happened to be a non-commissioned officer, played several slow and solemn airs. Twenty-seven couples filed off in order and silence, their countenances and deportment indicating reflection. The bride was not more than four and twenty years old. She was ornamented with lace, a nosegay, and much more by her beauty; her clothes were made of a superfine black serge, and in the fashion of the country; her hair hung plaited to her heels: the height and ease of her person, the delicacy of her features and the bloom of her complexion distinguished her in the midst of her companions; she was the picture of modesty. The bridegroom dressed in his regimentals (according to a rule scrupulously observed) was not inferior to his bride in personal endowments in youth and modesty. The whole party were much alike in point of appearance; they had no superfluous or affected ornaments, all was rich without being taudry.

The mirth of the day was tempered by a sense of religion, and the party did not forget at the inn the ceremony which had been performed at church, where a solemn engagement had been contracted in the presence of the Deity. Dances preceded the repast which was sumptuous and abundant: the first toast was *to the State*, the next to the priest who married the young couple, and whose children were placed near the bride and bridegroom. They sat at table a considerable time, from which they rose for the ball; but throughout, decent gaiety, order and sobriety prevailed.

The happy pair did not return home to their village for two days. The expence of the inn had been previously agreed upon at 60 Louis d'ors, and the pay music, alms and presents, raised the sum to 75. On expressing my astonishment at this expence, the inn keeper put an end to it by informing me, that the young woman was an heiress with 150,000 Swiss livres, (near 10,000l. Sterling,) and her husband a farmer and linen draper, possessed of a fortune at least equal to hers.

These were the sort of people whom the Paris mountebanks, came to convince with their cannon shot, that they were slaves, and that the remedy to their misfortunes was to be found in the philosophy at *Chenier*, in the constitution of the year III, and in Tribune harangues!

It the midst of the affecting feats an involuntary thought of the horrors of the French Revolution crossed my mind and cast a mist on the scene: seized with a secret dread, I implored the almighty to avert from this happy country the scourges which France was spreading through Europe; unavailing prayers! perhaps this young woman has been sacrificed to brutal violation, perhaps this happy farmer has fallen by the weapons of the plunderers who have enslaved his country, perhaps this union which I saw formed at the altar under the auspices of peace and safety, is now no more than a communion of wretchedness, discord and despair.

ANECDOTE.

The works of the greatest literary ingenuity are often neglected by the age in which they were written. Sensible of this, Dr. Goldsmith drew the following bill upon future ages. *Mr. Posterity, Sir. Nine hundred and ninety nine years after the sight hereof pay the bearer or order a thousand pounds worth of praise, free from all deductions whatsoever, it being a commodity that will be* THEN *very serviceable to him, and place it to the account of &c.*

—

James Morant, a cooper of Andover, was lately found by his son frozen to death. It is most remarkable, that about thirty years ago, the deceased found his father frozen to death: he had a brother who hanged himself, another who broke his neck, a third who cut his throat, and a sister who was drowned.

[Lond. pap.

"During the last session of Congress, *Mr. Livingston* of New York called the Federal army *mercenary* troops. The epithet gave offence, and brought several severe remarks on the *orator*. Gallatin defended his brother democrat, and added, that there were *mercenary* LAWYERS as well as *mercenary* troops. Mr. Bayard replied to Gallatin in the following words:

"Mr. Bayard remarked upon the ingenuity displayed by the gentleman from Pennsylvania in defence of the epithet used by his friend from New-York. He had no doubt that gentleman *well understood* both the word and *the thing*. He spoke of mercenary troops and mercenary lawyers, but there were other mercenaries whom he had omitted. He might have added *mercenary patriots* and *mercenary politicians*, of whom *we have but too many examples*. He might also have said, that there were mercenary politicians *imported from abroad*, as well as mercenary troops [Mr. Eggleston rose to call the gentleman to order; and was proceeding to state the impropriety of *personal reflections*, but there was a general cry of order—that a member was on the floor. The Speaker desired Mr. Bayard to proceed.] Mr. Bayard believed he was not more out of order than the gentleman from Pennsylvania; but *what fell from him might make a different impression upon the gentleman from Virginia.* He was saying, that amongst other mercenaries there might be mercenary politicians. He did not know why he should be understood as having *particular reference to persons in that house.* Did the gentleman from Virginia mean to alledge that any persons were described by what he said. He should be glad if the gentleman *would point them out.* When the gentleman from Pennsylvania spoke of mercenary lawyers, he supposed he did not allude to any honorable gentleman on that floor of that profession. He believed further with respect to mercenary politicians, that there were some *who were doubly mercenary*; they received pay from their own government, and *actually served a foreign government, whilst they are receiving pay of their own.*"

Gazette Marine List.

Port of Philadelphia,

CLEARED.

Brig Beaver,	Elsinott,	Havanna
Sch. Liberty,	Archer,	do
	Adventure, Devereux,	Kingston
	Polly, Hall,	Snowhill
	Duly Ann, M'Namara,	Fredericksburg
	Abigail, Chadwick,	Newbern
	Harriott, Daniel,	Edenton
	Betsy, Gordon,	Richmond
Sloop Hiram,	Ryan,	New London

New-York, April 30.

ARRIVED

		days
Ship Nancy,	Dees,	Surrinam
Brig Integrity,	Gillender,	ditto

Schr. Patty, Sheffield, from Newbern, is taken and carried to New Providence, vessel and cargo condemned on suspicion of being bound to the Havanna, though cleared for Jamaica; she was insured to Havanna and actually bound there.

Ship Farmer, M'Cullum, from La Guira, has arrived at Philadelphia.

Schr. Industry, Sellick, has arrived at Surrinam from this port.

Brig Lion, Astword, from Bermuda to New-York, put back in distress after being out a few days: it is reported she is condemned as unfit for service.

Bermuda, April 6.

Thursday evening arrived off these Islands, Admiral Vandeput, in his Majesty's ship Asia, Capt. Murray; Albans Capt. Pender, and the Prevoyante frigate Capt. Seater being in company. The squadron laid off and on all yesterday, as the wind was unfavourable; but this morning the wind being fair, the squadron sailed into Murray's anchorage, and soon after the Admiral, attended by the Captains of the fleet, came on shore, where he was received by his Excellency the Governor and principal officers, &c. He was saluted by the artillery and 47 regt. and received every honor due to his rank.

The squadron was this day joined by his Majesty's ship Assistance, Capt Hardy, of 50 guns.

The Porcupine has removed the prisoners to the prison ship again, which has been properly fitted up, and will be ready to sail in a few days.

Sloop Nappy, Cox. has arrived at Bermuda from N. York.

—

Much invective has lately teemed from the American presses respecting Capt. Jones's conduct, of the Chesterfield packet, while lying in the harbour of New-York, on account of his ordering the mail to be sunk. The fact now appears, that the Chesterfield was boarded by as many of the New-York *mobility* as could get upon her deck just as she was ready to sail, under pretence of arresting the steward for a quarter of a dollar due to a carman which the steward refused to pay, as the carman by neglect lost one of his parcels. Upon their taking possession of the vessel in that hostile manner, as well as of the Captain, he very properly ordered the mail to be sunk and the colors struck. The particulars in our next.

Three more American Ambassadors are appointed to treat with their Good and Great Allies, the Great Nation—but only one is to sail for France until they find what reception he meets with.

Bermuda paper.

Macpherson's Blues.

BATTALION ORDERS,
May 1, 1799.

Artillery, Grenadiers and Infantry of the Blues, are ordered to parade at the Menage in Chesnut-street, on Thursday the 2d inst. at 4 o'clock, A. M. completely equipped.

By order of the commandant,
JOHN M'CAULEY, Adj't.

This day is published,
By B. DAVIES, at No. 68, High-street,
The IV. Number of
The Philadelphia Magazine & Review,
OR,
Monthly Repository of Information and Amusement,

☞ If the Carrier has neglected to deliver any of the preceding numbers, the subscribers are requested to send for them, or to leave some notice of the omission with the editor, that the deficiency may be immediately supplied.

As there are some of each number not yet disposed of, those who wish to encourage the publication may still be furnished with complete setts.

may 1 4t

Old French Brandy in large and small cases
100 boxes 7 by 9 & 8 by 10 Window Glass
20 chest pint & half-pint Tumblers, assorted
226 whole & 6 half-tierces Rice,
FOR SALE BY
Gurney & Smith.

may 1, 1799 §

UNITED STATES, *Pennsylvania District.* } ss.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of Writs to me directed by the Hon. Richard Peters, Esq. Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Pennsylvania district, will be exposed to public sale at the Custom-house, in the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 16th day of May, (instant.

1 barrel of Sugar
2 barrels of Molasses
3 chests of Sugars
3 and a part of a bag of Coffee
1 small box of Coffee
2 bags of Sugar
2 small casks and
11 jars Tamarinds
4 kegs do
1 keg Sugar
2 hogsheads of Rum
7 casks of distilled spirits
4 boxes of Sugar
A quantity of Queens Ware
2 Looking Glasses
13 Pictures
4 Salt Cellars
1 Needle and Thread Case
4 Loaves of Sugar.

The same having been libelled against, prosecuted and condemned as forfeited in the said Court.

William Nichols, marshal.

Marshal's Office, 1st May, 1799. } §

To be Let,
TWO HOUSES,
No. 151 and No. 153, on the East side of Second street, near Spruce street, and three Grass Lots near the city. For terms, apply to
CHARLES WHARTON,
No. 136, South Second street.
Who has for Sale,
Five boxes of Lenaws
One hundred boxes of Tea China
Black, blue and colored Lutestrings
Silk Umbrellas, &c. &c.

may 1 ¶ co3t

LANDING,
From the Schooner Sally,
At Massey's Wharff,
a quantity of First Quality
Surinam Cotton & Coffee,
for sale by
ISAAC HARVEY, jun.
No. 9, South Water-street
ALSO ON HAND,
Russia Duck, first quality
Aux Cayes Molasses,
Packages of Men and Women's Combs.

may 1 d2w

LONDON, *January* 2, 1799.

500 Guineas Reward.

LOST this evening, between five and six o'clock, in the neighbourhood of *Grace-church ſtreet*, a BLACK CASE, containing the following

Bank Notes and Drafts,

with ſundry Bills of Exchange, not due:

£1000	No. 19,19,	dated 1 Dec.	1798
1000	864,	26 Nov.	Ditto
1000	284,	22 Dec	Ditto
1000	1713,	27 Oct.	Ditto
1000	1714,	27 Ditto	Ditto

A Draft on Meſſ. Hankey and Co. £53 13s.
Ditto Dorien and Co. 367 7
Ditto Carnet and Co. 30 16
Ditto Stephenſon and Co. 52 4
Ditto Rogers and Co. 33 16
Ditto Preſcot and Co. 37 13
Ditto Harcourt and Co. 27 16
Ditto Smith, Payne and Co. 20 15
Ditto Dorien and Co. £45 7s 6d
Ditto Le Fevre & Co. 112 12 6
Ditto Ditto - - 820 0 0

A bill drawn on Fleming & Wake Bow Lane, by Fleming, & payable to Ormord, dated Nov. 5, two months after date, value £20.—One ditto on Fell, No 32 Old Change, by Hall, and payable to Smith, dated Nov. 30, at two months after date, for £121 19s—One ditto on Saywell & ſons, Wood-ſtreet, by Ball, and payable to Braddock, dated Dec. 19, at two months, for £30.—One ditto on Eden, Wood-ſtreet, by Williams, payable to order, dated Nov. 1. at three months for £30 2s—One ditto on Neale & Co. St. Paul's Church Yard, by Adams, and payable to Kencoright, dated Dec. 7th, at two months, for £14—One ditto on Stewart, Red Croſs Square, by Young, and payable to Marſhall, dated Nov. 22, at two months, for £33. 2s. 9d.—One ditto on Royd's, Buklerſbury, by Lord, and payable to Jackſon, dated Dec. 3. at two months, for £18.—One ditto on Miller and Co. Gracechurch ſtreet, by Redway, and prvable to Hartley, dated Dec. 6, at two months for £50.—One ditto on Spitta & co. Lawrence Pountney Lane, by Lange, and payable to Hoyle dated Nov. 6, at two months, for £161.

Whoever may have found the above, and will bring them to Meſſrs. Atkinſon & Robſon, No. 2 Weſt End of Royal Exchange, ſhall immediately receive *Five Hundred Guineas* Reward without any further Trouble.

N. B. No greater Reward will be offered, as payment of the whole is ſtopped, and the loſs made known throughout this Country and Continent

april 19 2aw2m

NOTICE.

THE creditors of TODD & MOTT are requeſted to leave their accounts calculating intereſt to the 22d of November, 1798—the date of Todd and Motts's aſſignment, with W. MOTT, no. 145, Market ſtreet, on or before the firſt of July next, as a dividend will be immediately made after that time; thoſe who neglect to ſend in their accounts will be excluded from that dividend.

John Waddington,
John Rhodes,
John Allen } Aſſignees.

april 13, 1799 taw t1Jy

FOR SALE,

50,000 Acres of LAND,

LYING in the county of Ruſſel, ſtate of Virginia, bounded on the eaſt by the river Clinch, on the ſouth by the river Gueſt, and to the weſt by Sandy river. This tract (ſituate ſix miles from the Courthouſe of the above county, 25 from the town of Abington, is well ſettled, and has likewiſe the advantage of a waggon road) is divided into tracts of 10, 5 and 1500 acres each, and will be ſold, altogether, or in lots, as it may ſuit the purchaſers, by one of the owners who will reſide there during the months of May, June and July next, in order to put them who may become purchaſers in poſſeſſion.

The plots duly authenticated and certified by the ſurveyors, are in the hands of the ſubſcribers. Every ſatisfaction will be given with reſpect to the right, to which the patents give full and ample teſtimony. Great accommodations will be made reſpecting payment, and every neceſſary information may be had, by applying to F. & A. TUBEUF.

Peterſburg, Feb. 15. 2aw3m

FOR SALE,

At the two mile ſtone, on the Weſſahickon, or Ridge Road,

A Place containing about eighty acres, in parts or the whole together, as may ſuit the purchaſer. There is on the premiſes a houſe 47 1-2 feet front, by 43 1-2 deep, a ſcullery, milk houſe, pump, ice houſe, and farm houſe, a large barn, 60 feet by 32, with ſtalls for 25 horſes and cows, a carriage houſe, and a pump of good water in the barn yard, and a ſecond milk-houſe ſupplied by a ſpring. The grounds are well manured, and laid out in good ſtile, with an abundance of ornamental, and fruit trees, the ſituation healthy and high, commanding a view of the city and Delaware. There is alſo a ſmall diſtance from the manſion houſe a farm houſe in good repair, with kitchen, ſtable, &c. and a pump of good water: For terms apply to

SAMUEL MEREDITH.
No. 171, Cheſnut Street.

March 12.

ALL PERSONS,

INDEBTED to the Eſtate of ABRAHAM DICKS, Eſq. late Sheriff of the County of Delaware, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and all thoſe who have demands againſt ſaid Eſtate to authenticate and preſent them for ſettlement. Alſo, all thoſe who have depoſited writings with ſaid deceaſed to apply for them to

WILLIAM PENNOCK. Adm'r.

Springfield, Delaware county, 1ſt mo. 8th, 1799. } jan. 8 1awtf

THE COMMISSIONERS,

APPOINTED by the Corporation to open Books of Subſcription for a Loan to introduce *WHOLESOME WATER* from the River Schuylkill by means of Steam Engines (already contracted for) to the Center Square and from thence to be diſtributed through the City, give

NOTICE,

THAT a book will be opened at the City Hall to-morrow, the 13th inſtant, and will be continued from day to day, until the Loan is completed, where the commiſſioners will attend from 10 o'clock in the morning until one, to receive ſubſcriptions.

By order of the Board,
Jacob Shoemaker, ſec'y.

2d mo. 12.

N. B. Ten dollars to be paid on each ſhare at the time of Subſcribing,

30 dollars at the expiration of two months
30 ditto, ditto, 4 months
30 ditto, ditto, 6 months } From the time of ſubſcribing

A Place Wanted.

A SITUATION in a Merchant's Compting Houſe is deſired, for a Youth, of the age of 17, of reputable connections, and poſſeſſing the requiſite acquirements. Apply to the printer.

april 24 e06t

Mount Pleaſant on Schuylkill.

THE ſubſcriber is willing to ſell the eſtate on which he lives, at the end of the new canal, and about three and a half miles diſtant from this city.

A pleaſant place adjoining is alſo for ſale. Theſe ſituations are too well known to require deſcription, eſpecially as it is preſumed the purchaſer would chooſe to judge for himſelf.——If not ſold before the firſt of May, the manſion houſe is engaged to be let. Enquire on the premiſes.

JON. WILLIAMS.

April 1. eodtiſtm

Notice is hereby given,

THAT on Monday the 22d inſt. the appeals on the Direct Tax of the United States, for the firſt and ſecond Diſtricts, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania (containing the city of Philadelphia) will commence in the Eaſt Chamber of the Old City Court Houſe from 10 o'clock in the morning until two o'clock, P. M.

CALEB NORTH,
Principal Aſſeſſor for Diſtrict No. 1.
ISAAC JONES,
Principal Aſſeſſor for Diſtrict No. 2.

Philadelphia, April 19, 1799. ¶d15t

To be Sold at Private Sale,

TWO tracts of Land, being the eſtate of doctor Samuel Cooper, lately deceaſed, lying in Talbot county on the Waters of Tuckahoe Creek in the ſtate of Maryland.

One of them immediately on the ſaid creek is part of a tract called *Hampton*, and part of another tract called *Rich Range*, containing about Two Hundred acres; there are on the ſaid plantation a tolerable good dwelling houſe and kitchen, and ſome uſeful outhouſes, an apple orchard, and a ſpring of excellent water; this place, about five or ſix miles from *Tuckahoe Bridge*, and about four miles from *Kingſtown*, is bounded in part by lands now or lately of William Sherwood, and of Hugh Work, in the heart of the fiſheries, and conveniently ſituated for a perſon in the trading or veſſel line.

The *other* is a *Plantation* one or two miles diſtant from the above, being part of a tract called *Dudleys Choice*, and part of a tract called *Strawbridge*, containing about two hundred and thirty ſeven acres—This place well timbered, is bounded in part by the lands now or lately of William Heyward and thoſe of George Wilſon—there is a dwelling houſe thereon, and ſome other improvements not conſiderable.

The payments will be made eaſy to the purchaſer, or purchaſers, upon ſecurity being given in a ſatisfactory manner.—For terms apply

SAMUEL COATES,
THOMAS MORRIS,
ELLISTON PEROT, } Surviving Executors to Eſtate of Samuel Cooper, deceaſed, in Philadelphia

Or to TRISTAM NEEDLE, at King's Creek, in Talbot county, Maryland.

april 23 ¶ codim

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

On Willings and Francis's Wharf,

200 Gin Caſes,

Alſo, a few bales of Bengal Goods.

G. WILLING.

Feb. 28. 3taw.

NOTICE.

THE Following certificates of ſhares of the ſtock of the Bank of the United States have been loſt or deſtroyed at ſea, *to wit* 13 ſhares in the name of Peter Blight, of which 5 ſhares No 4185. 5 ſhares No 4186. and 3 ſhares No 4187, and 6 ſhares in the name of John Barker Church, No 2058. which were forwarded by the Counteſs of Leiceſter packet from Falmouth for New-York—and ten ſhares of ſaid ſtock in the name of Stadnitſki & Son, of Amſterdam, No 1796. which were forwarded by the Packet from Falmouth for New-York in November 1794; and for the renewal of which application is made at the ſaid Bank, and all perſons concerned are deſired to take notice.

CLEMENT BIDDLE.

march 12 d3m

Patent Ploughs,

TO be ſold for caſh by Joſeph Salter at Aſſion Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry—Jonathan Harker, Woodbury—and Jeſſe Evans, Lumberton, Thoſe who have uſed them give them the preference to any other kind, as they require leſs team, break the ground better, are kept in order at leſs expence and are ſold at a cheaper rate—the plan is much ſimplified and conſiſts of but one piece of caſt iron, with the handles and beam of wood; they may be fixed with wrought lays and coulters to be put on with ſcrews and taken off at pleaſure

Patent rights for vending with inſtructions for making them may be had by applying to John Newbold, or the ſubſcriber No. 212 North Front-ſtreet.

Who has for Sale;
Or to Leaſe for a term of Years,

A number of valuable tracts of Land, well ſituated for Mills, Iron Works or Farms, moſtly improved, lying chiefly in the county of Huntingdon ſtate of Pennſylvania. Thoſe who may incline to view them will pleaſe to apply to John Canan eſq. near Huntingdon.

Charles Newbold.

july 17 2awtf

WET NURSE.

WANTED immediately, a WET NURSE, an unexceptionable character will be required. Apply at No. 18, ſouth Front ſtreet.

april 24 dtf

Valuable Property for Sale.

FOR SALE,

THAT well known Eſtate, called SHREWSBURY FARM, formerly the reſidence of General John Cadwaladar, ſituate on Saſſafras River, in Kent county, Maryland—containing about 1900 acres of prime LAND, upwards of 500 of which are in woods. The Buildings are all excellent, and conſiſt of a handſome Dwelling Houſe, two large Barns with Cow houſes, Stables for fifty horſes, a ſpecious treading floor under cover, a granary, two Overſeer's houſes, two ranges of two ſtory buildings for Negroes (one of them new and of brick), Corn houſes a Smoak houſe, &c. &c.—The whole Eſtate being nearly ſurrounded by water, it requires but little fencing, and has a good Shad and Herring fiſhery. It is conveniently ſituated for both the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, with two landings on a navigable river but a ſhort ſail from Baltimore. There is a large Peach, and two large Apple Orchards on the premiſes; alſo, a variety of excellent fruits of different kinds. The ſoil is moſtly a rich loam.—The whole will be ſold together or divided into ſmaller farms (for which the buildings are conveniently ſituated) as may ſuit the purchaſer. The Stock on ſaid Farm, conſiſting of Horſes, Cattle, Sheep &c. will alſo be diſpoſed of.—For further particulars apply to GEORGE HASTINGS on the premiſes, or to the ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia.

ARCHIBALD M'CALL, Jun.

December 22. m. tf.

Notice.

THE ſubſcriber, having been appointed adminiſtrator of the eſtate of Mr. John Lupton, late of this city, merchant, deceaſed, requeſts thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, to make payment, and thoſe who have demands againſt the ſame to exhibit them to him without delay.

W. MEREDITH,
No. 16, ſouth Fourth ſtreet.

april 26 d01m

NOTICE,

A Certificate of one ſhare of Bank Pennſylvania ſtock, No. 725, in my name, having been loſt or miſlaid, application is made at the ſaid Bank for renewal of the ſame; all perſons concerned are deſired to take notice.

JOHN VAUGHAN.

april 20 d6w

NOTICE.

THE Public are requeſted not to receive any drafts, notes, obligations or bills of any kind drawn in favor of or indorſed by

Abijah Hunt.
J. & A. Hunt.
Joſſe & Abijah Hunt.
Jeremiah & Abijah Hunt.
Abijah & Jno. W. Hunt.
Snodgraſs, & Co.

Thoſe on whom they are drawn are alſo deſired to ſuſpend acceptance, until reference be had to the ſubſcriber.

About twenty thouſand Dollars of bills of the above deſcription having been taken from the carrier near the mouth of Tenneſſee river by a party of Indians. SAMUEL MEEKER.

april 26. tu-th&ſ tf

Valuable Lands for Sale.

ON Tueſday the 20th of Auguſt next, I ſhall expoſe to public ſale, at the town of New-Market, in Dorcheſter county, all that valuable tract or parcel of land commonly called the Choptank Indian Lands, ſituated on the ſouth ſide and binding on the Choptank river ſeveral miles, ſuppoſed to contain about ſix thouſand acres, to be divided into lots to contain from 100 to 500 acres each: The terms of ſale as follow, viz. Purchaſers to give bond immediately after the ſale with approved ſecurity, conditioned for the payment of the purchaſe money, with intereſt from the day of ſale, in four equal annual inſtalments, agreeably to an act, entitled, "AN act appointing commiſſioners to contract for and purchaſe the lands commonly called the Choptank Indian Lands in Dorcheſter county; and for appropriating the ſame to the uſe of this ſtate; and to repeal the act of aſſembly therein mentioned;" paſſed at November ſeſſion, 1798.

WM MARBURY, Agent for the ſtate of Maryland.

april 19 d3m

Juſt Landing,

From on board the ſchooner ALBERT, Joſeph Paul, maſter, from St. Croix,

A Cargo of excellent St. Croix *RUM,*

FOR SALE,

Enquire of JOSEPH SIMS.

april 22 diw.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having any demands on the *Chevalier de Freire*, Miniſter of Portugal, are deſired to preſent, without loſs of time, their accounts to his Steward, Mr. Rapin, that they may be immediately paid.

Franklin Court,
the 26th April, 1799. d5t

TO BE SOLD,

An Invoice of Woollens,

CONSISTING of Coarſe and Fine Cloths,—principally Dark Blue, and printed Caſſimeres —Apply to

Owen & Jonathan Jones,
No. 151 Market-ſtreet.

april 29 §

FOR SALE,

On Wedneſday, the 1ſt of May,

At the Horſe Market in Seventh Street.

An Elegant Riding Horſe,

Fifteen hands high, warranted ſound, five years old. WM. DAVIDSON, auctioneer.

april 29 dtw incl.

At a Court of Common Pleas, held at Greenſburg, for the county of Weſtmoreland, the ſecond Monday in March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety nine, preſent Alexander Addiſon, Eſq. Preſident, and his Aſſociates, Judges of the ſame Court.

ON the petition of LUCAS S. GIBBS, an inſolvent debtor, to the Court of Common Pleas, for the county aforeſaid, praying for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of ſuch perſons, and ſubjoining a liſt of his creditors and effects on oath, the Court appoint the ſecond Monday in June next, for hearing the petitioner and his creditors, and direct that notice thereof be given in Fenno's daily paper of the city of Philadelphia, in one of the Baltimore papers, and in the Fayette gazette, by being inſerted therein, in three ſucceſſive papers, at leaſt three weeks previous to the day of hearing.

By order of Court,
THOMAS HAMILTON, Proth'y

april 26. 1aw3w—af. d3t.

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Pittſburgh for the county of Allegheny, the firſt Monday of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety nine—Before the Hon Alexander Addiſon, Eſq. Preſident, John M'Dowell, John Gibſon, George Thompſon and George Wallace, Eſqrs. Aſſociate Judges of the ſame court.

ON the petition of Alexander Sumrall, a priſoner in the jail of ſaid county, praying to be diſcharged according to the proviſions of the act of aſſembly, made for the relief of inſolvent debtors. The court order, that the ſaid priſoner be brought before them at Pittſburgh, on the firſt Monday of June next, that his petition and his creditors may be then heard—and direct that notice of his application be publiſhed in the Gazette of the United States, and in the Pittſburgh Gazette, and continue three weeks in each, the laſt of which ſhall be at leaſt two weeks before the time of hearing.

By the Court,
JAMES BRISON, Proth'y.

april 19 1aw3w&20M.

REAL ESTATES.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Offers for ſale the following deſcribed property, —*viz.*—

ON HIGH-STREET,

A LOT of ground on the ſouth ſide thereof, between 7th and 8th ſtreets, containing in front 23 feet 8 inches and extending in depth ſouthward 306 feet.

The improvements on this lot are a ſubſtantial Brick Dwelling Houſe, three ſtories high, with garrets and an extenſive range of back buildings alſo of three ſtories—the whole comprising two genteel parlours—a ſpacious drawing room—back parlour—kitchen—waſh houſe, &c. and a great number of bed-chambers. It has the privilege of paſſage into Market-ſtreet, through a 3 feet wide alley communicating with the yard.

Another lot on the ſame ſituation and next adjoining, weſtward to the one above deſcribed, containing 18 front, on Market ſtreet, 20 feet 8 inches by 306 feet in depth, on which are erected a two ſtory frame dwelling houſe and kitchen well calculated to accommodate a ſmall family

The back ground of both theſe lots is rendered healthy and pleaſant by gravel walks and graſs plats and a number of fruit and foreſt trees growing thereon. Each lot hath the privilege of a paſſage into Eighth-ſtreet through a 15 feet wide alley extending to the ſame from the back ends.

One other Lot of ground adjoining to and eaſtward of the ſubſcriber's Dwelling Houſe, containing in front 33 feet and extending ſouthward to the depth of 306 feet—on which are erected a ſubſtantia Brick Dwelling Houſe, 18 feet front, with garrets and very convenient back buildings of the ſame height and materials. Alſo a Carriage Houſe and Stables built of wood.

ON CHESNUT STREET.

A Lot of Ground on the north ſide, and between Seventh and Eighth Streets, containing in front 102 feet, and extending in depth northward 178 feet. This Lot is alſo accommodated with a paſſage into Eighth Street, through the above deſcribed alley.

In the town of Dover,

KENT COUNTY, DELAWARE STATE.

Eight Lots of Ground adjoining each other, on the weſt ſide of King ſtreet, containing in front on the ſame 505 feet, and extending in depth weſtward about 402 feet, on which are erected a two ſtory Brick Dwelling Houſe, and another Brick Building adjoining, ſuitable for a Store or Office together with ſeveral frame tenements—a ſtream of water runs through the ſouth part of the lot, where a tan-yard might be improved to advantage.

Payment of a part of the purchaſe money will be required—the remainder may be at intereſt for a number of years by giving the premiſes in ſecurity, &c.

RICHARD RUNDLE.

jan 11 diw 2awtf

Removal.

THOMAS CLAYTON, *Hatter,*

HAS removed to No. 126, ſouth Front ſtreet, where he intends carrying on his buſineſs as formerly, and has on hand a complete aſſortment of his own manufactured ladies, gentlemen and childrens'

HATS.

Canada Beaver & Muſk-rat Skins,

With a complete aſſortment of FURS, always for ſale.—He has received per the late arrivals from London, a complete aſſortment of

Faſhionable Engliſh Hats,

Which he now offers for ſale at very reduced prices.

jan. 29 1aw6m

The Subſcriber offers for Sale,

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY.

AN Excellent three ſtory Brick Houſe, ſituate the corner of 7th and Race-ſtreets;—the houſe is about 25 feet front and well finiſhed in every reſpect; the Lot is 76 feet front on Race-ſtreet and 88 feet deep, the ſituation remarkably airy, having a public ſquare open in Front of it.

Two three ſtory Brick Houſes, Brick Stores, and good Wharf, ſituate in Water-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, the lot on which theſe buildings are, is fifty four feet front on Water-ſtreet, and continues that width about 95 feet, then widens to the ſouth 13 feet 6 inches, ſo that the front on the water is ſixty ſeven feet ſix inches, this lot adjoins John Steinmetz eſq. on the ſouth, and has the advantage of a public alley on the north, and is a very deſirable ſituation for the buſineſs of a Flour Factor, or Merchant

A large elegant two ſtory Stone Houſe, ſituate on the Point no Point road, being the firſt houſe to the Northward of the five mile ſtone; this houſe is about 60 feet front and 40 feet deep finiſhed in a neat manner; there is a good garden and choice collection of the beſt fruit trees, Ice-Houſe and other conveniences with about nine acres of ground—or if more agreeable to the purchaſer, thirty two acres of upland and meadow may be added to it.

A plantation in Bibirry Townſhip, Philadelphia county near the Red Lyon, about 13 miles from this city; bounded by the Northampton Road and Poqueſſing Creek, this farm contains about 140 acres of land, a proportion of which is woodland and meadow, a brick dwelling-houſe, frame barn, and other out-houſes, and there is ſaid to be a good ſtone quarry on part of it, although it has not yet been opened, a further deſcription is deemed unneceſſary as no perſon will purchaſe without viewing the premiſes,

A ſmall plantation in Horſham Townſhip, Montgomery county, nineteen miles from Philadelphia, adjoining to Grame Park, on which is an excellent new Stone Houſe and Kitchen, with a large Stone Shed for the accommodation of traveller's horſes; the houſe is now occupied as a tavern, and is ſuitable for any kind of public buſineſs, the land is good in quality, a good neighborhood, and a remarkably healthy ſituation: there is fifty acres of land and meadow in this farm——Alſo for ſale, ſeveral tracts of land in different counties of this ſtate

☞ The Houſe in Race-ſtreet firſt mentioned and one of the Houſes in Water-ſtreet, are now

TO BE LET,

And immediate poſſeſſion given. For terms apply at the South-eaſt corner of Arch and Sixth-ſtreets, to

JOSEPH BALL.

feb 7 th&ſ tf

Library Company of Philadelphia.

The Annual Election

FOR Directors and a Treaſurer of the Library Company of Philadelphia, will be held at the Library, in Fifth ſtreet, on Monday the ſixth of May next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, when the Treaſurer will attend to receive the annual payments.

As there are ſeveral ſhares on which fines are due, the owners of them, or their repreſentatives, are hereby notified, that they will be forfeited, agreeably to the laws of the Company, unleſs the arrears are paid off on the ſaid ſixth day of May, or within ten days after.

By order of the Directors,
BENJAMIN R. MORGAN, Secretary.

april 12. 3taw te

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

JUNE 27, 1798.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That by virtue of an act, paſſed during the preſent ſeſſion of Congreſs, ſo much of the act entituled "An Act making further proviſion for the ſupport of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt"—paſſed the third day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-five, as bars from ſettlement or allowance, Certificates, commonly called Loan Office and final ſettlement Certificates, and Indents of Intereſts, is ſuſpended until the twelfth day of June, which will be in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety nine.

That on the liquidation and ſettlement of the ſaid Certificates, and Indents of Intereſt, at the Treaſury, the Creditors will be entitled to receive Certificates of funded Three Per Cent. Stock equal to the amount of the ſaid Indents, and the arrearages of intereſt due on their ſaid Certificates, prior to the firſt day of January one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety one.

That the principal ſums of the ſaid Loan Office and final ſettlement Certificates, with the intereſt thereon, ſince the firſt day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety one, will be diſcharged after liquidation at the Treaſury, by the payment of intereſt and reimburſement of principal, equal to the ſums which would have been payable thereon, if the ſaid Certificates had been ſubſcribed, purſuant to the Acts making proviſion for the debts of the United States, contracted during the late war, and by the payment of other ſums, equal to the market value of the remaining Stock, which would have been created by ſuch ſubſcriptions as aforeſaid, which market value will be determined by the Comptroller of the Treaſury.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treaſury.

june 28 1tw1

Weavers.

SEVERAL WEAVERS may find employment by applying to Iſaac T. Hopper, No. 39, Pine-ſtreet.

3mo. 15th, 1799.

Valuable Property for Sale,

In Cheſnut, near Sixth ſtreet, directly oppoſite CONGRESS HALL,

A LOT of ground, about 21 feet front in Cheſnut ſtreet and 73 feet in depth, whereon is a good frame houſe, now in the tenure of Samuel Benge, ſubject to a ground rent of 20s. per annum.

The advantageous ſituation of this property requires no comments, for it muſt be known, there are few in this city to equal it, an unexceptionable title will be made to the purchaſer. Apply to

JAMES GIRVAN,

no 198, Cheſnut ſtreet, next door to the premiſes.

march 5 tu.th ſaatf

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

March 11th, 1799.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, Purſuant to the act of Congreſs paſſed on the 1ſt day of June, one thouſand, ſeven hundred and ninety ſix, entitled "an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military ſervices, and for the ſociety of United Brethren for propagating the goſpel among the Heathen;" and the act ſupplementary to the ſaid recited act paſſed on the ſecond day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety nine——*to wit:*

I.

THAT the tract of Land herein after deſcribed, namely, "beginning at the North Weſt corner of the ſeven ranges of townſhips, and running thence fifty miles due ſouth, along the weſtern boundary of the ſaid ranges;—thence due Weſt to the Main Branch of the Scioto river; thence up the Main Branch of the ſaid river to the place where the Indian boundary line croſſes the ſame;—thence along the ſaid boundary line to the Tuſcaroras branch of the Muſkingum river at the croſſing place above Fort Lawrence; thence *down* the ſaid river, to the point where a line run due weſt from the place of beginning, will interſect the ſaid river; thence along the line ſo run to the place of beginning;" has been divided into townſhips of five miles ſquare, and fractional parts of townſhips; and that plats and ſurveys of the ſaid townſhips and fractional parts of townſhips are depoſited in the offices of the Regiſter of the Treaſury and Surveyor General, for the inſpection of all perſons concerned.

II.

The holders of ſuch warrants as have been or ſhall be granted for military ſervices performed during the late war, are required to preſent the ſame to the Regiſter of the Treaſury, at ſome time prior to the twelfth day of February in the year, one thouſand eight hundred, for the purpoſe of being regiſtered; No regiſtry will however be made of any leſs quantity than a quarter townſhip, or four thouſand acres.

III.

The priority of location of the warrants which may be preſented and regiſtered in manner aforeſaid, prior to the 12th day of February in the year one thouſand eight hundred, will immediately after the ſaid day, be determined by lot, in the mode deſcribed by the act firſt recited.

IV.

The holders of regiſtered warrants, ſhall on Monday the 17th day of February, in the year 1800, in the order of which the priority of location ſhall be determined by lot as aforeſaid, perſonally, or by their agents, deſignate in writing at the office of the Regiſter of the Treaſury, the particular quarter townſhips elected by them reſpectively, and ſuch of the ſaid holders as ſhall not deſignate their locations on the ſaid day, ſhall be poſtponed in locating ſuch warrants to all other holders of regiſtered warrants.

V.

The holders of warrants for military ſervices ſufficient to cover one or more quarter townſhips or tracts of four thouſand acres each; ſhall, at any time after Monday the 17th day of February, 1800 and prior to the firſt day of January, 1802, be allowed to regiſter the ſaid warrants in manner aforeſaid, and forthwith to make locations thereof on any tract or tracts of land not before located.

VI.

All warrants or claims for lands on account of military ſervices, which ſhall not be regiſtered and located before the firſt day of January, 1802, are by the ſupplementary act of Congreſs herein before recited, paſſed on the ſecond day of March, 1799, declared to be forever barred.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.
Sec. of the Treaſury.

To be Let,

A genteel, convenient three ſtory

BRICK HOUSE,

IN SPRUCE STREET, (no. 64)

THIS houſe has been newly papered and painted, and was not occupied during laſt ſever.

feb. 12. d5t af. eo tf.

To be Let,

A Store and Loft,

NEAR Market-ſtreet Wharf.—Enquire of the Subſcriber,

GEO. DAVIS,
319 High-ſtreet.

feb 11 2awtf

PRINTED BY *J. W. FENNO.*